MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
325. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,600 for Direction by Rs. 10
MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY -
326. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,200 for Direction by Re. 1
MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :
327. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 58,320 for Assistant Engineers and Sub-Engineers by Re. 1
MR VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :
328. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 59,920 for Salaries by Rs. 10
MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUK JU :
329. To reduce the allotment of Rs 59,920 for Salaries by Re. 1

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :
330 . To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,37,737 for Establishment by Re 1
MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :
331. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,72,117 for Original Works by Re. 1
MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :
332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,62,200 for protective Irrigation by Re. 1
MR. VARKALA K- MADHAVAN :
333. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2, 62,200 for protective Irrigation by Re. 1
MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
334. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,43,900 for Nagercoil Water Supply Scheme by Re. 1
MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH :
335. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,500 for investigation of water supply to the town of Kottayam by Re. 1

MR' N. NARAYANA KUKUP :
336. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 64,50,527 under Demand XII by Rs. 10
MR. N. VELU ACHARI :
337. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 64,50,527 under Demand XII by Re. 1
MR. M. L. JANARDANA PILLAI :
338. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 64,50,527 under Demand XII by Rs. 10
MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
339. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 64,50,527 under Demand XII by Rs. 10

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 64,50,027 under Demand XII—Public Works Department including Water Works & Drainage was put to vote and carried

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE—Rs. 8,77,400

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDI (*Inspector-general of Police*) : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,77,400 under Demand XIV—Police. I hope honourable members of this House will receive it O. K., with smiles, without showering brick-bats on me.

Motion No. 340.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
"To omit the allotment of Rs 4,217 for Deputy Inspector General of Police"

PRESIDENT : Under the Rules, motion No. 341 will be taken up first,

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Motion No. 341.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY (*Minachil* cum *Thodupuzha*) : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,217—for Deputy Inspector General of Police by Re. 1.

The object of my motion is to discuss the necessity of continuing the post of the Deputy Inspector General of Police. Sir, on referring to the Administration Report of the Department.....,

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : Sir, I rise to a point of order. According to the previous rulings the motion for the omission of a certain item should take precedence.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, I must submit that the rule is the other way. A token motion should be taken up first and if it is not moved then the motion for the whole allotment for a certain item should be taken. In the natural sequence of things, it is my humble opinion that this motion for a token cut ought to be followed by the other motion.

PRESIDENT : Let me have the rulings on the matter.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : There are no definite rulings on the matter Sir. According to precedents we always come to the motion for the omission of a total allotment only after the motions relating to cuts of smaller amounts.

PRESIDENT : Before I give my rulings on the matter, which I think is somewhat important, I must at once indicate both points of view for the guidance of honourable members. Now, it may be argued on the one hand that if the whole allotment is abolished then there is no need for dealing with cut motions of smaller amounts on matters relating to that particular item. On the other hand it may be said that by taking up the motions for cuts of smaller amounts various questions of minor principles may be disposed of and the major matter *i. e.* for the complete abolition can then be taken up if the honourable House does not consider that these minor questions cannot be taken under this motion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, under Rule 72 (paragraph 170 page 50 of the Standing Orders) sub-clause 4, it is stated.....

PRESIDENT : Yes; I know that there is a ruling like that.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : As the two motions stand now the difficulty is so apparent. Both purport to the same thing.

PRESIDENT : One is a motion for a token cut and the other for the complete omission of the allotment. The token cut motion will enable criticism of the conduct of the officer or the office staff etc. If it is for the abolition of the office then such criticisms are unnecessary. If the Assembly records its confidence on the officer or office the other motion will be out of place. Therefore, I think that motion No. 341 should come first.

Then, as the honourable member Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai pointed out in Rule 72, sub-clause 4 on page 50 of the Standing Orders, the substance of it is not quite applicable here. The question is whether we should take up the motion for the omission of a sub grant or for the discussion of a sub grant first.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, sub-clause 4 does not apply to this. We have been following the practice of giving precedence to motions for the omission of a particular item of grant.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: If we are to speak on the experience in the Legislature, I can also speak with equal authority. I know as a matter of fact that for the past several years in the life of this Assembly I have been called upon to deal with token motions first. The reason is, that when you move a token motion you express your disapprobation of the continuance of the post or of the manner in which that particular officer discharges his work thus giving the Government an opportunity to put matters aright. On the other hand, if the motion for the total omission is taken first the question that will be put is whether the allotment is or is not to be. It does not give the Government an opportunity to rectify any error or other defect which probably would be what the members and Government want.

PRESIDENT: I should give a considered opinion on this matter after consulting precedents here and elsewhere. But, as I have already made a ruling in favour of the motion of Mr. Mathai Chemparathy, he will continue with his motion at present. When the House assembles after lunch I shall give a ruling on the main matter.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I have only to offer a few remarks. Considering that the work for the Police has fallen much after the cessation of political activities of a certain section of the people here, I do not think that the additional post of a deputy Inspector General of Police is quite necessary now. Sir, the work of the Police has been lessened much by the inauguration of the Transport Department. We know as a matter of fact that the work of the C. I. D. Section of the Department has increased and so for easy and expeditious disposal of papers and files in the office, the Inspector-General is to be assisted by his subordinates. But on referring to the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1114, we will be able to see that, only after the abolition of two posts *viz*, the post of the Superintendent of Traffic and the post of the Superintendent of C.I. D. sections of the Police Department, that the post of the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police and the Assistant Inspector General of Police were created. Therefore really these two posts are not entirely new and I am not for the abolition of these posts. My only point in moving this motion is to point out the necessity for more expeditious disposal of papers and files in the office. With these observations, I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. With the advancement of education and general progress, there will be decided improvement in the general morale of the people. When that is so, the Police should not interfere with the life of the people of the State, in season and out of season.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member refer to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police? In motions of this kind dealing with the salary of a particular officer, it is not open to discuss anything outside the range of the purport above mentioned.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, what I am suggesting is that so much of vigilance or the part on the Police is not needed now. Even the Vigilance Committee has been abolished. Anyway, nothing is heard of it now.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Does the Vigilance Committee exist now or has it been abolished?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I said nothing is heard of it now. To have a contingent of deputies, assistants, and Office Superintendent, will tend to show, or raise a suspicion, that the Inspector-General of Police is not able to cope with this work in his office without them. Knowing him as I do, the Inspector-General of Police is sufficiently capable to manage the Department alone and single handed. When I say that, I mean that without the help of any one else, he can direct the policy of the entire Department. Sir, it is no credit for a country which has made history in more than one direction to continue these unnecessary and superfluous appointments. I support the motion.

MR. A. KUMARAN VYDIYAN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു, അതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പോലീസു.—

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2 p. m.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the President in the chair.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Regarding the doubts which assailed the minds of the Honourable Members, I may refer them to the following Rulings found on page 147 of "The Selection from the Rulings from the Chair, Legislative Assembly":

> "On the 9th March 1921, the 1st day of the second stage of the Budget",
>
> "The President ruled that motions for reduction dealing with each Government item in particular take precedence of motions dealing with the whole."
>
> " en, on the 16th March 1922—During the discussion on the Demands for Grants, a point arising as to the order in which motions for reductions should be taken, The President said: The procedure usually adopted is to take the larger reduction first."

So, it will be seen that opinion is by no means unanimous on this subject. Anyhow, I have bestowed some attention to the matter itself and on the whole I have arrived at the conclusion that in dealing with the omission of the total grant, the question arises as to the continued existence or otherwise of a particular service or of a particular officer. Now, I think, as the Legal Remembrancer pointed out, Government must be allowed to justify the existence of individual items or to deal with topics of less wide import first. As a matter of practical politics, it may be taken for granted that the House will not be generally in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

favour of a total omission of a grant while they may be in favour of a criticism in regard to the token motion. I think convenience and policy both dictate that the motions for a token cut of Re. 1 or Rs. 10 should be first taken up and finally the motion for the omission of the total grant. I am definitely giving this as a tentative ruling because the matter is so important that I propose to have more investigation bestowed on the subject. But tentatively, for this Budget Session, these token motions will be moved first and then the reductions on the total grant will be taken up.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I wish to bring another fact to the notice of the Chair: that is to say, when during the course of discussion of a particular cut motion the time allowed for that demand expired, will it be in order to put that particular motion to vote?

PRESIDENT: Even on that there has been differences of opinion, Mr. Legal Remembrancer.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I did not quite follow.

PRESIDENT: The time for the demand is over. Then, is the cut motion to be put to vote first before the total demand?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, the principle is that it should follow the intention and purpose of the motion. When the motion is placed before the House the House must have the fullest opportunity for discussing the matter. If, say, in five minutes' time after the motion is made, the demand lapses, would it be just to call upon the House to express its decision on the motion? The House should have.....

PRESIDENT: Supposing, for instance, a motion is discussed for nearly two hours: then the Government member has no opportunity to reply before the time is over. Then the question would be whether the House would vote without hearing the Government member. An obvious remedy in this case is for the House to make up its mind in this matter. Supposing there is a discussion of a cut big or small. If the House is anxious to have a decision on the matter, it is open to the House to curtail discussion at an anterior stage, say, ten minutes before the time when the demand will be axed. That is what is usually done elsewhere. That is, before five or ten minutes before the time for the demand is to expire, an honourable member may ask for a closure. That is the best way of dealing with the matter. Otherwise there would be practical inconveniences.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VYDIYAN: ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ എന്നീ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തിൻെറ ചിലവു നോക്കിയാൽ അവ അനാവശ്യങ്ങളാണെന്നതന്നെ തോന്നുന്നു. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ പ്രസിദ്ധനായ ഒരു ഭരണാധികാരി ആയ ഇന്നത്തെ നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ വളരെ ആലോചിച്ച്, നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകളെ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

ഇവിടെ വരുത്തിയതുതന്നെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അനാവശ്യ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ നിറുത്തലാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾക്കു് ചക്രവർത്തിതിരുമനസ്സിൽനിന്നും ഖാൻ ബഹദൂർ എം. ബി.ഇ. എന്നീ സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുതന്നെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ യോഗ്യതകൾക്കു് ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണു്. അദ്ദേഹം മീററ് ഗ്രൂഡാലോചനക്കേസിനേപ്പഷണത്തിൽ വളരെ പ്രശസ്തിനേടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ദേഹമായതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സർവീസിൽ നിന്നും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഇവിടത്തേക്കു് എടുക്കാൻ കാരണമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രശസ്തനായ ഒരു ഭരണാധികാരി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ, ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ, എന്നീ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ അനാവശ്യമാണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇവിടത്തെ ശമ്പളത്തിനും പെൻഷനുമായി വരുമാനത്തിന്റെ സിംഹഭാഗവും ചിലവായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി അവസാനിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം അതുമാതിരി ഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കാതിരിക്കണമെന്നു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രക്ഷോഭണകാലത്തു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വഴിയിൽക്കൂടി നടക്കാൻപോലും തീരെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമില്ലായിരുന്നു. അതുസംബന്ധമായുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വിഷമങ്ങളെല്ലാം തീർത്തു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് സമാധാനമായി വഴിനടക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ആക്കിത്തീർത്തതിനു് ഉത്തമനായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകളോടു് ഞാൻ നന്ദി പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഭരണത്തോടു് അതൃപ്തിയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഇന്നു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ എനിക്കു് ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന ട്ടറിസ്റ്റ് ലാഡ്ജിൽ വൈക്കത്തുനിന്നും ചില ആളുകൾവന്നു്, വഴിയിൽക്കൂടി പോകുന്നവരെയെല്ലാം അവിടത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ തല്ലുകയും ഇടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നു എന്നു് പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അവിടത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആരാണെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ, ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നതുമുതൽ നാളതുവരെ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എഴുത്തുകളും കമ്പികളും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇന്നു് തിരു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ വളരെ മെച്ചമായ രീതിയിൽ സ്വകൃത്യനിർവഹണം നടത്തുന്നതിൽ പ്രാപ്തനും അഖിലേന്ത്യാ പ്രശസ്തി സമ്പാദിച്ച ഒരാളുമാകയാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കീഴിലായി അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർജനറലും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലും ആവശ്യമില്ല. രാഷ്ട്രീയമായി ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്ന അസുഖങ്ങളെല്ലാം വേണ്ട വിധത്തിൽ പരിഹരിച്ച ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകളെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാക്ക് ഒരിക്കലും മറക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ സചിവോത്തമന്റെ ദീർഘദൃഷ്ടി ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള പൗരന്മാർക്ക് സമാധാനമായ നിലയിൽ വഴിനടക്കാൻപോലും സാധിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലവും എന്റെ ജന്മദേശവുമായ പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ കഷ്ടിച്ചു മൂന്നാലു ദിവസംമാത്രം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ് ബഹളം എത്രമാത്രം ശക്തിമത്തായിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളത് ഞാൻ പറയാതെതന്നെ എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ ഉടനടി സ്ഥലത്തു ചെന്ന് വേണ്ട നിവാരണ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തില്ലായിരുന്നുവെന്നുവരികിൽ ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ളവർ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ ഉപദ്രവം മൂലം വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുമായിരുന്നു.

Mr. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : Sir, on a point of order The criticism that the honourable member offers while speaking on this motion, centres round the Inspector-General of Police.

PRESIDENT : He talks on various subjects including the Inspector-General of Police. The honourable member will proceed.

Mr. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിച്ചില്ല. ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ എന്ന ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗം നിരുത്തണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ വളരെ സമർത്ഥനായതുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ താഴെ വേറൊരാൾ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി അവസാനിച്ചതിനുശേഷം വീണ്ടും അത് തുടരുവാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, in supporting the motion, I wish to make a few observations The office of the Inspector-General is over-staffed. For instance, there are three high paid Officers ; first, the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar]

Deputy Inspector-General ofPolice on Rs. 300 to 400; then, an Assistant Inspector-General on Rs. 200 to 250; and lastly, an Office Superintendent on Rs. 100 to 150. Perhaps the Office Superintendent may be necessary. But I do not think there is any necessity for the other two offices.

The expenditure of the office is also increasing. The expenditure for 1114 was Rs. 97,479. But the Budget allotment for the year 1116 is Rs. 1,13,790 Certain reasons for the creation of these offices are also stated in the Administration Report on page 91. I shall read a few lines from there with the permission of the Chair. "The post of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, in the cadre of the District Superintendent of Police was created to assist the Inspector-General. Control of the criminal intelligence department work on confidential political and quatri political work were attended to in the Inspector-General's Office under the immediate control of the Inspector-General. To help the Inspector-General in this item of work, a post in the cadre of Assistant Superintendent of Police was created and designated as Assistant Inspector-General of Police."

Sir, the reasons given are not at all convincing. Moreover, some ten years back, no departmental head had any Deputy or Assistant. It is only very recently that we see the practice of the department heads being given such Assistants. And so I believe these two posts should be abolished. Moreover as mentioned by many honourable members, the present posts in the Police Department are mostly ornamental. I think that the two posts of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police may be abolished.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know from the honourable member whether he is aware that the work in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police has increased ?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I think otherwise.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I oppose the motion. I do believe that in order to cope with the increased work in the office and outside the provision for the continuance of the posts referred to is necessary. In support of my reasons for the same I shall cite the passage from page 3 of the Administration Report. It reads: "A staff of Special Police numbering 1397, consisting of 46 Head Constables and 1351 Constables, was entertained from 1-5-1114 and this force was distributed among the stations throughout the State. Towards the close of the year, the actual strength of the Force was 42 Head Constables and 1186 Constables. Only competent men among these Special Constables are being admitted into the Temporary Armed Reserve as vacancies occur."

"As a consequence of the political situation in the country, a temporary shorthand staff, consisting of 16 Constables, was enlisted during the course of the year for taking down the speeches at the political meetings held at various places in the State." I will also refer to page 9 where it is stated—"As an emergency measure to combat the political disturbances in the State, Government sanctioned the enlistment of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

a temporary staff of 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors 10 Sub-Inspectors and 487 men". Now, of course, this increase was due to the special circumstances that have come into existence in the country. Had it not been for these abnormally increased activities of the Department I would have agreed with the motion. In view of the large number of men so entertained with the large number in permanent service and in view of the fact that most of them are only new to the service and also the vigilance and promptness with which they have to work, I do think that the Inspector-General with all his competency and ability requires the help of a Deputy to assist him in his office and executive work of a routine nature. Considering the large number of men. both permanent and temporary, in the Police Department which is also responsible for peace and order in the country one can imagine the large volume of routine office work. This requires care, time and labour which would be beyond the power of a single individual whatever might be his strength of mind or frame.

The Administration Report also points out that the Inspector-General has to be away from the State now and then in connection with State business. That is another reason why I oppose the motion. I find in page 27 of the Report thus: "I have also toured outside the State to places such as Ernakulam, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Madras, etc., in connection with confidential enquiries." Table (O) Statement gives details of the days on circuit and the number of stations and outposts visited by the respective District Superintendents of Police and the Assistant Superintendents of Police. Their inspection tours were adequate under the peculiar circumstances referred to supra. The Deputy Inspector-General had also to tour in connection with confidential enquiries." That shows that the Inspector-General has to be in different places in the discharge of his official duties. Therefore, it is highly necessary, especially at a time such as this, that there should be some responsible person in the Headquarters while the Inspector-General is away on tour. And there is also the further situation created by the war. His Highness the Maharaja has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government and, as the Honourable President has said the other day, it may become necessary to give help to the British Government by releasing some of our police forces for service in other places. Until the political and international situations become clear it would not be unwise to maintain the Police Department with all available strength whatever might be the cost. In these circumstance, the continuances of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police is highly necessary and expedient. With these words I support the motion.

MR. S. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): I also oppose the motion. Especially at this stage when the duties and responsibilities of the Police are enhanced due to conditions of war and internal disturbances, it is inexpedient, to abolish the post of the Deputy Inspector-General. It is also to be noticed that the Inspector-General is one who is not quite conversant with the conditions and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. S. Govinda Pillai]

circumstances of the country, and as such one who knows the country should be there to help and advise him. I do not deny that there are some superfluous places in the Inspector-General's Office. We should also not forget the fact that we have resumed jurisdiction over the railway lines. Under these circumstances it is not time for us to think of abolishing the Deputy Inspector-General's Post. As such I cannot support the motion before the House.

SAHIB BAHADUR MR. P. S. MUHAMED : സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ, ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർജനറൽ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ എന്നുള്ള മൂന്നുപേരുകളുടെയും സാമ്യംനിമിത്തമാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിനു കാരണമായിട്ടുള്ളതു. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു് ഇന്നുള്ളിടത്തോളം ശ്രമകരമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ പൊലീസുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരുന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്മിഷണർ, ഒരു സി. ഐ. ഡി. സൂപ്രണ്ട് ഒരു ട്രാഫിക്കു സൂപ്രണ്ടു് എന്നിങ്ങനെ മൂന്നുവിധത്തിലുള്ള പേരുകളോടുകൂടി അവർ വഹിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്നതായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ... ... ...

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : റിട്രെഞ്ചുമെൻറ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഈ മൂന്നുദ്യോഗങ്ങളും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു മൊഴികൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

SAHIB BAHADUR MR. P. S. MUHAMED : മൊഴി കൊടുത്തകാലത്തു് പൊലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ എത്രമാത്രം ജോലികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ അതിൽ ഇരട്ടി ജോലിയാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളതു്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : മുൻപുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ജോലിയെക്കാൾ ഇന്നു ജോലി കൂടുതലായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണോ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്?

SAHIB BAHADUR MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ആ ഭാഗത്തേക്കു ഞാൻ വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. രണ്ടു് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു് സൂപ്രണ്ടും ഒരു കമ്മിഷണരും കൂടി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ജോലി, അതായതു് പേരുകൊണ്ടു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കമ്മിഷണരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തു് ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറലും, രണ്ടു സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തു് ഒരു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറലും ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറലും, ഇങ്ങനെ മൂന്നുപേരായി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനിടയിൽ ഒരു ഡി. എസ്സ്. പി. ഗ്രേഡ് എ. എസ്സ്. പി. ഗ്രേഡു് ആയി കഴിഞ്ഞപോട്ടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ മുൻപോട്ടു പോയിട്ടില്ല. [illegible] വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ

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അവർകളുടെ കായ്ക്ഷമതയും സാമർത്ഥ്യവും എത്ര ക്ലൃതലായിരുന്നാലും ആ കായ്ക്ഷമതയും സാമർത്ഥ്യവും പൊളുവെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു പ്രയോജനപ്രദമായിത്തീരണമെങ്കിൽ, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന കൈകൾക്ക് ഒരിക്കലും ക്ഷീണം തട്ടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ വേണ്ടസഹായം അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെനിലയ്ക്ക് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കായ്മമായ നിലയിൽ പുരോഗമനമുണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ഊർജ്ജസ്വലതയോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സഹകാരികൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം എന്നാണ് എൻെറഅഭിപ്രായം. ഇന്നു പൊളുവെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർസൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടപല സംഗതികളെയുംപറ്റി പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലായി ദിവാൻ-പ്രസിഡൻറ് അവർകൾ തന്നെ നമ്മുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ കരുതലോടുകൂടി സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ട ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിലല്ലാ പൊലിസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണത്തിനും കായ്ക്ഷമതക്കും കുറവുവരത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള സംഗതികൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I do not find my way to support the motion before the House. The one argument advanced in support of the motion was that the two posts of the C. I. D. Superintendent and Traffic Superintendent were abolished and therefore there is no necessity for continuing the place of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Now, Sir, as pointed out by some of the members, the work in the Confidential Section is carried out by the Assistant Inspector-General under the direction of the Inspector-General of Police. The work has considerably increased due to the circumstances in Travancore and the situation created by the war. The rest of the work is supervised by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Although after the commencement of the Transport Department there is a slight decrease in the traffic section there still remains a large quantity of work that was being done by the Traffic Superintendent. The present Deputy Inspector-General, besides attending to that work, is also doing other works like supervising the account section. It will be suicidal to say that in a department spending a few lakhs of rupees every year sufficient supervision is not necessary. Important publications have to be made and there is need to supervise the work of the Railway Police and the C. I. D. Police. From all these, it will be found that the work in the Inspector-General's Office has increased and therefore the continuance of the Deputy Inspector-General is absolutely necessary. I being one who has my office opposite to the office of the Inspector-General of Police, can also speak from personal knowledge that I have seen the Deputy Inspector-General going to office at about 8 A. M. in the morning and working till 7 or 8 in the evening. I oppose the motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : May I know from the member whether he is aware that people at present are more law-abiding than the people 10 or 15 years ago ?

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : I think so.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. സർ, വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളിലെ വിഷയമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ രണ്ടും കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ധനവ്യയം കുറയ്ക്കാമെന്നല്ലാതെ മറ്റുവിധത്തിൽ വല്ല കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നതോന്നുന്നില്ല. കള്ളന്മാരുടേയും മറ്റുതരം കൊള്ളക്കാരുടേയും ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല മാത്രമായിരുന്ന പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. ഇന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ബീ. ഏ. ബിരുദധാരികളുടേയും മറ്റുവിധത്തിൽ വിദ്യാപരിജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടേയും പേരിൽ ക്രൂരി പോലീസ് നടപടികൾ നടത്തേണ്ട കായ്യവും ചുമതലയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഭരിടുന്നുണ്ട്. മഹായുദ്ധം നടക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളേയും രാജ്യത്തേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല പോലീസിനുണ്ട്. മാത്രമല്ലാ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അഭീഷ്ടപ്രകാരം വേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ യുദ്ധത്തിനു പോകേണ്ടതായും ഉണ്ടല്ലോ. പോലീസിൻറേയും പട്ടാളത്തിൻറേയും സഹായം എപ്പോഴും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നതോ അപ്പോൾ അവർ പോകാൻ തയ്യാറായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ അധീശഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ സഹായിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ എത്ര സമർത്ഥനായിരുന്നാലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ കീഴ് സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ക്രൂരി യഥാസമയം ലഭിക്കാതെയിരുന്നാൽ കായ്യങ്ങൾക്കു വിഘ്നമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. സകല ചുമതലകളും അദ്ദേഹം നിർവഹിച്ചുകൊള്ളുമെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് അത്ര ശരിയാണോ എന്നു് സംശയമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറൽ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറൽ എന്നീ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമല്ലെന്നു് ന്യായമായി പറയാൻ ഞാൻ മടിക്കുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തു് സമാധാനസംരക്ഷണവും ഭാരമേറിയ മറ്റു ചുമതലകളും നിർവഹിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടല്ലോ. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോഴല്ല കുറവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങളല്ലാത്ത മറേതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. സന്ദർഭത്തിനു് അനുയോജ്യമല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ, ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കുറയ്ക്കുകയോ പോലീസിൻറെ സംഖ്യ കുറവുചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല. ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, in opposing the motion I rise first to offer my grateful thanks to the various honourable members who have spoken well of my work. As a matter of fact, most of the points raised here have been very well answered by Mr. Jebamony Nadar, Mr. S. Govinda Pillai, Mr. P. S. Muhamed, Mr. Murukkumpuzha Kunjukrishnan and Mr. Kesavan, Sastri. Sir, the whole position seems to be this. The name, D I. G. has probably been misunderstood by the honourable members who have tabled the motion. The D. I. G. here has not got the same status as the D. I. G. in British India. In British India, the D. I. G. is placed on a separate cadre and he draws a very high pay. Here, he is only a D. I. G. in name but he is in fact a D. S. P. If the honourable members will look into the Budget figures they will find that the D. I. G. has been put on the D. S. P's grade. As a matter of fact, before 1-5-1114 there were 5 D. S. Ps. I went into the whole thing and found that one D. S. P. was superfluous. I have taken him away. He was attending to the traffic section. His work was entrusted to the D. I. G. What is the work of the D. I. G.? In addition to his attending to the traffic work, he is looking into the Finger-Print Bureau. If the honourable members will look into my Administration Report, they will find that the work has gone up by leaps and bounds. Then, the D I. G. has to look into the crime branch of the C. I. D. work. Honourable members will be pleased to know that I have been introducing a scientific system in the investigation as I promised last year and for the introduction of that system I want some help. In fact, I went up to Government and asked Government to permit the D. I. G. to inspect stations. He is now inspecting the stations and he is introducing this new system of investigation and inspection of stations too. From this year a new element has come in the administration. That is the Railway Police. For the first time in the history of Indian India Railway Police has been given to this State. Baroda and other States are agitating to get what our Dewan has been able to achieve in regard to the Railway Police. This has to be supervised and the D I. G. is attending to it.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI May I know the number of men in the Railway Police?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Twenty-four from here to Shencottah and every train is served by our men.

There is also the weekly Police Gazette and those of the honourable members who have seen the Gazette will have found that I have given a re-orientation to that document also. It is also looked into by the D. I. G. though it comes to me later on. It involves tremendous work. Then, as has been rightly observed by some members, the war situation has really increased the work in my office. I am not now in a position to tell you how it has increased. Every day we are getting half a dozen references at least from the Government of India and other places.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy]

I have taken up the question of re-organisation of the Force and I have effected a permanent reduction in expenditure to the tune of over Rs. 12,000 odd yearly. As a matter of fact, I am going into the question of further reduction, and, God willing, I will take up the reallocation of the stations in a short time. I am not one of those who like to have ornaments. There are no ornaments about me. I look only to work. I would assure the House that if and when the necessity arises for reduction of the staff in my office I will certainly recommend it to Government. Sir, I suppose I have satisfied the House that the D. I. G. is really necessary for my office.

There has been a talk about the A. I. G. But I find that another motion dealing with his appointment has been tabled next. If I am asked to speak on that now I shall do so.

PRESIDENT : It is open to the member to speak on it when that motion comes up.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: So, I request the honourable House not to accept the motion.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether these posts have been created because of the additional work?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, Sir. The I. G. goes to sleep at about 11 o' clock at night and gets up between 3 and 4 in the morning.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, is "going to bed at 11 O' clock at night" the test of doing good work?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Possibly I do not get sleep earlier. That is another explanation. Sir, I am looking into almost everything.

As regards the question of policy, we are giving a new orientation to the work which involves the introduction of a new policy. As Mr. Kunjukrishnan remarked, I have also to go to places outside the State in connection with certain important works.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഉണർന്നകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു് മെംബർ എന്താണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു പറയാമോ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB . Sir, it is a very ticklish question and I want to know whether I may answer it.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member is entitled to answer the question as he is equally entitled not to answer it.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഒരു ദിവസം 24 മണിക്കൂർ നേരമുള്ളതിൽ എത്ര മണിക്കൂർ നേരം മെംബർ പ്രാർത്ഥനക്കായിചെലവാക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാമോ? സർ, ഞാൻ കുറച്ചുസ്സോളമെങ്കിലും മെംബർ പ്രാർത്ഥനയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY ; Sir, a Mussalman is expected to pray five times a day. I am a Mussalman and therefore I am expected to pray five times a day.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT : Order, order. I do not think it is necessary for the honourable member to be either biographical or anecdotal. The honourable member may proceed with the question relating to his office.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Sir, I am not wasting my time. I am looking into everything. I have to look into the question of policy. There is the question of direction. All these involve time and additional responsibility and work.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : May I know whether the I. G. has found it necessary to reverse the decisions of the D. I. G?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : I have reversed several of his decisions, Sir.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : The honourable member said that he has brought down the expenditure by Rs. 12,000 per annum. Will he kindly explain and show how he has done it?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : The Police Department was reorganised with effect from 1-5-1114. The salient features of the reorganisation were as follows ; Of course, my designation was changed.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : Sir, may I know whether this reduction is the result of the reorganisation or the result of the opening of the transport system?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : I did not have the Transport scheme in my mind at the time of re-organisation.

PRESIDENT : As a matter of fact, the Police have now been called upon to look after the transport buses as keenly as they were doing the ordinary buses. There was a time when the Police thought it not necessary but at present they are doing the work effectively.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN : May I know when the reorganisation was given effect to ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : From 1-5-1114.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : It was stated by the Inspector-General that the number of Traffic Inspectors was reduced. Were they not taken into the general cadre ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Yes, Sir.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know whether thereby the number in the general cadre was not increased ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : No, Sir.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved :

Motions Nos 342 to 355.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

342. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,565 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

343. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,565 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy]

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :
344. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,565 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
345. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :
346. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER :
347. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
348. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
349. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :
350. To reudce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN ;
351. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 2,000.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :
352. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN :
353. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
354. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
355. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

Motion 356.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for the Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

I have tabled this motion to impress upon the Government that proper and effective action must be taken against corrupt officers in the Police Department. Sir, last year I moved a similar motion in connection with the Excise Department. It was my unfortunate lot to discuss about corruption then prevailing in that Department. Since moving that motion in the Excise Department, the administration of the Department is very much better. I can boldly say that it had a salutary effect. I understand that the subordinates of the Excise Department are very much afraid of the present Excise Commissioner since he is taking stringent action against corrupt officers under him. Whenever it is found that an officer has not correctly discharged his duties, whenever it is seen that an officer is corrupt, proper steps are taken against such an officer. Since I found from experience that motions of this nature have produced the desired effect, I have brought this motion in discussing this particular department.

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Sir, it is admitted by all that, for discharging an officer's duties efficiently, he must be free from corruption. The efficiency of the Police Department consists in preventing the commission of crime and maintaining peace and order throughout the land. The Department also has to detect crimes and successfully prosecute cases arising out of that. Action has, of course, to be taken against those persons who prove a menace to the country. That could be done only when there is an efficient police administration. From my own experience, I can testify that some of the Inspectors are corrupt. Recently in my taluks, some incidents took place.

PRESIDENT : An appeal was made from the Chair last year in that connection, and I can tell honourable members that I have not received a single letter in response to that appeal. If corrupt cases are brought to my notice, due steps will be taken to put an end to that.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : The difficulty is that none of the honourable members will ordinarily bring forward complaints against the police for some reason or other.

PRESIDENT : The honourable members may be sure that there is no one who desires a thorough process of "spring-cleaning" more than this Government. I made an appeal some time ago that prosecutions will not be launched against people who are somehow forced to give money or compelled to offer bribes, if they report to Government frankly the details connected with the transaction. From that day to this, I have not received a single communication on the matter. I must appeal to the public in general to inform Government about instances of bribery because the evil is there. While I am always ready to protect officers from false accusations and aspersions I feel it is incumbent on the public and Government alike to eliminate corruption. But unless the public co-operate, it may not be possible effectively to deal with the situation. It has been very effectively done in the Judicial Department in the Punjab where a similar offer was made by the Chief Justice and the vagaries of particular judicial officers were brought to light by the litigants who paid or were forced to pay money. The result was, as the honourable members may be aware, that the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court dismissed many officers involved on his being convinced that they were corrupt. He got the explanations of the officers in question and dealt with them on the spot and the administration has been much better for it. In certain other provinces, other departmental officers have been so dealt with. I do hope that, at least from now onwards, there would be a definite co-operation at least on the part of the honourable members who should feel it obligatory on their part to report instances of well-authorised bribery. Such bribery and corruption takes many forms. If an officer A or B goes to a hill station and dumps himself on a subordinate and does not pay for the hospitality he has enjoyed, or exacts supplies or pays nominal prices for the supplies, such instances must be brought to the notice of Government and Government will give short shrift to the persons in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President]

question. I must however tell honourable members that such allegations are very often light-heartedly made out of personal pique or on insufficient data. Even in those instances, warnings have been administered. But when a manly and well-attested statement is made to the effect that a Government servant has abused his position and when the public grows progressively more anxious to check corruption at the source, then Government will do their best to co-operate with the public in checking these practices.

Government's duty is two-fold, the encouragement of good work and the prompt discovery and punishment of transgressions. For the latter the help of the public is essential.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: As soon as a complaint is preferred to the police, if money is paid they take vigilant action. Action is also taken against the party who do not pay money to the police. In fact, some people came to me and complained about this sad stage of affairs in my taluk. They urged me to report that fact to the Head of the Department.

PRESIDENT: But, what did the honourable member do then?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: I told them that necessary steps would be taken by the Inspector-General in the matter. That is all that I could say. I know of a certain situation when the local Inspector of Police behaved very badly and rudely. But for my interference, it would have been a very serious occurrence.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: If an Inspector had behaved badly and rudely, is that corruption?

PRESIDENT: If the behaviour 'rudely and badly' were the result of not paying money, it would be corruption according to the member.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, that is exactly what I am submitting. A similar incident happened in my place. If a police officer does a wrong to somebody, that is also corruption. There must be some inducement for him to do so. As I said, but for my personal interference indirectly, some worse situation would have happened. I mentioned that affair to some of the departmental authorities. No action has been taken against that officer till now. Still I hear complaints against that officer. People of my locality have again and again complained to me about that officer and they asked me as to what happened to their complaints against that officer. The parties are troubled every now and then by the presence of that officer there. I am sorry to note that no proper action has been taken against that officer. In this connection I may draw the attention of this honourable House to a quotation found in the Administration Report of the Police Department for 1114 M. E. They are the wise words of Manu:

"Dread of the rod alone restrains the bad,
Controls the good and makes a nation happy.
The King must therefore punish fearlessly,
Else would the strong oppress the weak."

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What I beg to submit is that this quotation must not be an inducement for the police officers to support their subordinates who have troubled and insulted the innocent and poor people. The real significance of those lines must be strictly applied by the Inspector-General to the corrupt officers under him. As a matter of fact, these lines apply with greater force to the Police Department.

In regard to the efficiency of some of the police officers, I have to painfully submit that violent instances of murders are being hushed up. The real accused in murder cases are let off. With your permission, Sir, I shall read out a few lines from the judgment, in sessions Case No. 6 of 1115 of the Parur Sessions Court, for the information of the House.

> "If it was pursued and if the investigating officer had not made up his mind in a particular manner based on the false motive stated in Exhibit C, the whole truth would have been revealed. He appears to have been placed on a wrong scent with the unfortunate result, that in the attempt to support artificial facts, valuable evidence was lost, truth happened to be obscured and a very bad case of violent death goes unpunished."

Sir, what can I say on this remark? Does it not reveal the utter inefficiency of the investigating officer? Though I am not in a position to speak in a detailed manner about some other instances which came to my knowledge, I know, Sir, of cases of very serious crimes having been hushed up by the same investigating officer. They relate to very grave offences and they have been wilfully suppressed by the Inspector of Police. I will cite one such kind. A dead body was found in a small tank and that was reported as accidental death, whereas the people say that it was a case of murder. I hear that it was reported by the police as a case of drowning. The real fact may be otherwise. If it was a case of drowning, the appearance of the dead body could reveal that very well.

MR. E. SUBRAMONY AIYAR: Was there no post-mortem examination?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: I am not concerned with that when I know from the people the real truth of the matter. From the appearance of the dead body, any ordinary man could decide whether it was a case of drowning or some other accident.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Was there any injury in the body?

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Even if the injury be pointed out to the Police Inspector, by the relatives of the deceased the Inspector would not take cognisance of it. He is able to make it insignificant. That is how really poor people are dealt with by the local Police Inspector. Cases of this nature are very very common in my place. Stringent action must be taken against such police officers who hush up real facts. Corruption, of whatever nature it be, should be put down by stern action by the Head of the Police Department. If such stern action is not taken the man who is able to command money can do anything and everything. If the Inspector is a just and honest man, I am quite sure that he would take stringent and proper measures and the culprits will be brought under control.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy]

With these observations I once more request the Inspector-General of Police to see that corruption is removed from his subordinates.

MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : ലാസ്റ്റ് ഇന്തപ് പ്രമേയത്തെ എതിർക്കിറേൻ. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ വന്തതിൻ പിൻ പോലീസ് ഡിപാർട്മെണ്ടു മുന്നിരുന്തതൈ വിട 10 മടങ്കു കൂടുതൽ വേലൈ സെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുക്കിറതു. പോലീസ്കാരർകൾ ഇരാപ്പകൽ എന്റു പാരാതു സുത്തിയാസം ഇല്ലാമൽ കഡിനമാക വേലൈ സെയ്കിറാർകൾ എന്റു സൊല്ലലാം. പോലീസ്കാരർകൾ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്കുകിറാർകൾ എന്റു ജനങ്കളിൻ അഭിപ്രായങ്കളുമ് മാറിവിട്ടതു. അവർകൾ യോക്യതൈയായ് നടക്കവും, തങ്കൾ വേലൈയൈ സരിയായ് സെയ്യവും പഴകിക്കൊണ്ടാർകൾ. കടന്ത വരുടത്തിൽ കുറ്റം സെയ്ത സില പോലീസ് ഉത്തിയോകസ്തർകളൈത് തകുന്തപടി ശിക്ഷിത്തതേ ഇതർകുക് കാരണമ്. അവർകളുടൈയ എണ്ണമ് നാളുക്കുനാൾ അതികമാകിക്കൊണ്ടിരുക്കിറതു. പണച്ചിലവുമ് അതുപോലവേ കൂടിക്കൊണ്ടു വരുകിറതു. തർപോതു ഇരുക്കിറ യുത്ത നിലൈമൈയിനാൽ എർപടുമ് കഷ്ടങ്കളൈപ് പോക്കവുമ്, ഇവർകൾ മികവുമ് അനുകൂലമാന വേലൈകളൈച് സെയ്കിറാർകൾ. പൊതുവാക ഇവർകൾ സെയ്കിറ വേലൈയൈ മതിത്തു അവർകളൈ ഉർചാകപ്പടുത്ത നാമുമ് കടമൈയപ്പട്ടിരുക്കിറോമ് എൻപതൈയുമ് പിരസ്താവിത്തുക് കൊണ്ടു ഇന്തപ്പിരമേയത്തൈ എതിർക്കിറേൻ.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പോലീസ് ഭരണത്തിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ചില അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. മത്തായി ചെമ്പരത്തി പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു് ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കുറച്ചു കാലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന രീതിയിൽ ഇന്നു് അഴിമതികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു് സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു കളവു കേസുണ്ടായാൽ കള്ളന്മാരായ ആളുകളേയും കള്ളന്മാരല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളേയും പോലീസുകാർ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചു എന്നു വരാം. ഉപദ്രവിക്കാതെ സംഗതികൾ വെളിയിൽ വരാൻ കുറച്ചു വിഷമമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് തീരെ അന്യായമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവരേ ശിക്ഷിക്കണ്ടായെന്നു് എനിക്കു് അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിൽ വലിയ അഴിമതികൾ ഒരിക്കലും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അനുഭവം. പഴയ കാലങ്ങളിൽതന്നെ പോലീസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു് അഴിമതി നടത്തി പരിചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ലവരും അഴിമതി നടത്തുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ പൊതുവായി ആരും അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറൽ അവർകൾ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ക്ഷേമവും സമാധാനവും സൃഷ്ടിക്കാൻ

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പ്രയോഗമായ പദ്ധതികൾ ഉടനടി കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തിന് പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

SAHIB BAHADUR Mr. P. S. MUHAMED : സർ, മി. മത്തായി ചെമ്പരത്തിയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു ഇന്നത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറലിന്റെ ത്രാണിയില്ലായ്മ കൊണ്ടാണു കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ കൂടുതൽ അക്രമപ്രവർത്തികൾ നടക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു് കാണിക്കുന്നതിനല്ല. നേരേമറിച്ച് കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു മേധാവിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരു ഭയം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു. കീഴിലുള്ളവരുടെ അഴിമതികൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽമാത്രമേ പോലീസുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കൂടുതൽ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഇന്നു് പോലീസു് സിൽബന്ധികൾ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ തുടങ്ങി ഇങ്ങേയറ്റംവരെയുള്ള അളുകൾ ജനങ്ങളെ ഒരുവിധത്തിലല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറെറാരുവിധത്തിൽ മർദ്ദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഒന്നരണ്ടു വർഷത്തിനിപ്പുറം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുണ്ടായ ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി രാജ്യത്തിലെ രാജഭക്തന്മാരായ ചിലർ പോലീസുകാരെ അതിരുവിട്ടു സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ആ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പോലീസുകാർ ചില അഴിമതികൾ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിരുന്നാൽതന്നെയും അവക്കു് അവരേ അനുകൂലിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതെവന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തികളുടെ യോഗ്യതായോഗ്യതകളേനോക്കാതെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ക്ഷേമത്തേയും സമാധാനത്തേയും മുൻനിറുത്തി പോലീസുകാരുടെ നിസ്സാരമായ കൂടുതൽ പ്രവർത്തികളെ അനുകൂലിക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നു. ആ സന്ദർഭം കഴിഞ്ഞു, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു് ആ രീതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു പോലീസു ഭരണത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് നിസ്സംശയമാണു്. നേരേമറിച്ചു്, ജനങ്ങളേ കൂടുതൽ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തി ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണു് പോലീസുകാർ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള നില വരുത്തിക്കൂട്ടുകയാണു് ഇന്നത്തെ ആവശ്യം. ഇന്നാകട്ടേ പോലീസു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടേയോ സിൽബന്ധികളുടേയോ ഹിതത്തിനു തുള്ളാതിരിക്കുന്നവരുടേ നേർക്കു പോലീസുകാർ അവരുടെ ചന്ദ്രഹാസം എടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു നില ഇവിടെ വരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ചില സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Sahib Bahadur Mr. P. S. Muhamed]

ആളുകൾ ഒന്നിച്ചു യോജിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന വരേത്തന്നെ രണ്ടായി ഭാഗിച്ചു് അവർ തമ്മിൽ മത്സരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള സംഗതികൾ കൂടി ചിലപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തു നിലയും വിലയും ഉള്ളവരെക്കൂടി ഇവർ വിടുന്നില്ലാ. ഇതെല്ലാം നല്ലവണ്ണം മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് ഇങ്ങനേയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇരുത്താതിരിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം. അതായതു, രാജഭക്തന്മാരായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഹൃദയത്തിനു് വ്രണമുണ്ടാക്കി പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു് ഇന്നു് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതായ അഭിമാനത്തേയും അന്തസ്സിനേയും നശിപ്പിക്കരുതെന്നു് ഞാൻ പോലീസു മേധാവികളോടു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇവിടത്തെ പല മെംബറന്മാരും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറൽ സമത്വനാണെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തിൻെറ തണലിൽ നിന്നുംകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹം കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളെ ഒരിക്കലും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കരുതു. അഴുമതി കൈക്കൂലിയേക്കാൾ വളരെ ഗൌരവമായ പ്രവർത്തിയാണു്. ആ സംഗതിയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തിൽ പൊതുവേ ജനങ്ങൾ യോജിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള രംഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കയല്ലാതെ തങ്ങളിൽ തങ്ങളിൽ ഭിന്നിപ്പും അസൂയയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന രംഗം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം എന്നു് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, മി. മത്തായി ചെമ്പരത്തിയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

ഒരു കാര്യം അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറയും മറ്റു ഭരണാധികാരികളുടെയും ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽനിന്നു് മറച്ചു വയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ അധികംപേരും, ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഹെഡ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരിൽ അധികംപേരും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരും അഴുമതിക്കാരും, കുറച്ചുകൂടി കടത്തിപ്പറയുവാൻ സദുദ്ദേശ്യമനുവദിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ, കൊള്ളക്കാരും ആണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനായിരിക്കുന്നു. കൈക്കൂലി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിൽ സഹിക്കാം, അതു് വരവിൻെറ മിച്ചമാണു്. എനിക്കു് ഒട്ടും സഹിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതു് പാവങ്ങളുടെ ദേഹവും, ഞങ്ങളുടെ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു് ഇരിക്കുന്നകാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുടെ കയ്യുംകൂടി നടത്തുന്ന ചെണ്ടകൊട്ടു് ആണു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഒരുത്തൻ കുറ്റക്കാരനാകട്ടെ കുറ്റക്കാരനല്ലാത്തവനാകട്ടെ, അവനെവേണമെങ്കിൽ കഴുകിൽ കയറ്റിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ—അവനെ ഞെരടിപിഴിഞ്ഞു് അവന്റെ ജീവരക്തം മുഴുവനും പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷന്റെ ഇഷ്ടികയിലാക്കുന്ന സംപ്രദായം നീതീകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഭാഗ്യവശാലോ നിർഭാഗ്യവശാലോ പത്തുനാൽപ്പതു ദിവസം പോലീസ് ലാക്കപ്പിൽ കിടക്കാൻ എനിക്കിടയായി. അങ്ങനെ കിടക്കുമ്പോൾ എന്റെ കണ്ണിന്റെ മുമ്പെവച്ചു് തല്ലുണ്ടോ എന്ന വിചാരിച്ചോ മറ്റോ അവരെന്നെ കുറെ അകലെ കൊണ്ടുപോയി തല്ലുന്ന സംപ്രദായം അന്നത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കായ്വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ ഒന്നായിരുന്നു. സർ, യോഗ്യന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്ന പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരെ എനിക്കറിയാം. മി. കുമാരൻ വൈദ്യൻ പറഞ്ഞതു വളരെ ശരിയാണു്. വയ്യത്തുനിന്നും ഞാൻ പോന്നശേഷം അവിടത്തെ സമർത്ഥനായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അവിടത്തെ മര്യാദക്കാരനായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ—അവിടത്തെ സത്യസന്ധനായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ—എന്നാൽ ആളുകളെ തല്ലുക എന്നൊരു കൊള്ളരുതായ മാമൂലുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന കുഴപ്പം ചില്ലറയല്ല. ഒരു പ്രാവശ്യം അദ്ദേഹം ആളുകളെ തല്ലിയപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ഗ്രണദോഷിച്ചു. രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം തല്ലിയപ്പോൾ ഞാനും അവിടത്തെ മുനിസിപ്പൽ പ്രസിഡൻറു് മി. വേലപ്പൻനായരുംകൂടി അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഗ്രണദോഷിച്ചു. മൂന്നാമത്തെ പ്രാവശ്യവും തല്ലിയപ്പോൾ കോട്ടയം ഡി. എസ്. പി. മി. ശിവശങ്കരപ്പിള്ളയെക്കൊണ്ടു ഗ്രണദോഷിപ്പിച്ചു. നാലാമത്തെ പ്രാവശ്യം തല്ലിയപ്പോൾ ഐ. ജി. യെ കണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതു് ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കായ്വും. അനവധി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ ഈ കായ്വത്തിൽ വ്യത്യാസമുള്ളവരല്ല. അവരുടെ താഴെയുള്ള ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരോ കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരോ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വ്യത്യാസമുള്ളവരല്ല. ആളുകളെ തല്ലുന്നതു പോലീസ്ഭരണത്തിനു വിജയകരമല്ലെന്നു ഐ. ജി. പറയുന്നതു പരമാർത്ഥമാണെങ്കിൽ കൈക്കൂലി നീണ്ടുകൊള്ളട്ടെ, ആളുകളുടെ രക്തം കുടിക്കുന്ന പണി നിറുത്താൻ അദ്ദേഹം പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ വ്യാപ്തിവിശേഷത്തെ കൺക്ലൂഷനിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന പദ്യം മെമ്പർ വായിച്ചോ?

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MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : വായിച്ചു. പദ്യം വായിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു മറുകായ്ങ്ങളിലെന്നപോലെ ശ്രക്ഷമായ ഭാഷ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തത്. കുറെക്കൂടി കാക്ശ്യമുള്ള പദമുപയോഗിക്കാമായിരുന്നിട്ടും അതു ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തത് ഞാൻ ഐ. ജി. യുമായി സംസാരിച്ചപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പാളിസി ഡിക്ളയർ ചെയ്തതിൽ കള്ളക്കാരേയും കൊള്ളക്കാരേയും നരകത്തിലാക്കാനുള്ള താൽപര്യം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണ്.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : എന്റെ ആശയം മെമ്പർ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയില്ല. വടിയാണ് രൂപംചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നല്ലേ ആ പദ്യത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : വേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ വടിയുംകൂടി പ്രയോഗിക്കാമെന്നാണ്. ചില പ്രത്യേകസാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ചില പ്രത്യേകപതനത്തിൽ വടി ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനല്ല ഞാൻ. വളരെ അപൂർവം ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ശാസനകളും ഗ്രണ്ടോഷങ്ങളും പ്രയോജനമില്ലാതെവന്നാൽ ആശാന്മാർ മയിൽപീലിയിൽ വെണ്ണനെയ്തേച്ച് കുട്ടികളെ അടിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നടിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഞാൻ സാധൂകരിക്കാത്ത അടി—ഞാൻ പഴിക്കുന്ന അടി—പോലീസ്റ്റേഷന്റെകത്തു കടന്നയുടനെ ഒരുത്തൻ കുറക്കാരനാണോ അല്ലയോ എന്നു നോക്കാതെ പിടലിക്കുപിടിച്ച് അവന്റെ മുഖവും പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷന്റെ ചുവരുമായി കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച നടത്തുന്ന അടിയാണ്. അതിനാണ് ഒരു പൂർണ്ണവിരാമമിടേണ്ടതു്. നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഒരുത്തൻ കള്ളനേ, പറയുകയുള്ളൂ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കൊലപാതകിയാണ് എന്നുവന്നാൽ മയത്തിലൊന്നടിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷന്റെ അകത്തു കടന്നയുടനെ തന്നെ അടികൊണ്ടഭിഷേകം ചെയ്യുന്നപതിവു് നിറുത്തേണ്ടതാണു. എന്തായാലും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ-ജനറൽ മുന്നറിവുകൂടാതെ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾ നടത്തുന്ന അക്രമങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. അക്രമങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പണം വാങ്ങി ആളുകളെ മനുഷ്യരായി കാണുന്ന ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരും അപൂർവ്വമല്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, I support the motion. In supporting it, I must say that 90 per cent. of the Police Inspectors are corrupt. I can give a good number of instances to prove this. But I shall mention one instance. A few months back a Nadar woman was going from Thamarakulam to Nagercoil. She was put in the lock-up in the Edalakudy Police Station by the Police. Next morning her body was found in a well near കരിപ്പങ്കോട്.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Sir, on a point of order. The matter is sub-judice.

PRESIDENT : I know that. It is sub-judice.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Then I shall cite another instance. A few months back the Police Inspector at Eraniel concocted a case against one Asari.

PRESIDENT : I know that case also. It is sub-judice. The honourable member who is an experienced legislator should not refer to matters which are sub-judice. The honourable member, if he wants to cite instances, should refer to matters that are not actually pending in courts.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Sir, I have got nothing more to say.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, I would have more gladly supported this motion if it had come under General Administration, because, I must say that, not merely the Police Department but the subordinate officers of most of the Departments, markedly three or four Departments, have been historically corrupt in this country. However, vigilant, and however strong the Head of the Department be, I believe that if corruption is to come to an end, it can only be achieved by a merciless and rigorous action taken by the Administrative Head. Therefore it is, Sir, I said that if this motion had a wider circumference so as to bring the question of corruption in general, I should have more gladly supported it.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : There is the C. I. D. system. Are they not able to find out and report corruption in other Departments ?

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Sir, the whole thing moves in a vicious circle. The Police Department itself is corrupt. The C. I. D. is corrupt. And we do not want a corrupt C. I. D. to find out corruption in other departments.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY : That is, cannot that agency which checks corruption in the Police Department check corruption in other departments as well ?

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : I do not agree with Mr. Mathai Chemparathy in thinking that the range of corruption is so narrow. I know that several non-officials are also corrupt. I do not mean the members of this Assembly. Sir, corruption is gaining a wider circumference in the country. You made an appeal to the non-officials to co-operate with Government in putting down corruption. That is certainly necessary. But I do not know whether the repercussions of such a co-operation would not be dangerous to the officials.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

Sir, you have often told us that the effect of the questions raised in support of a Government officer will go against the interests of that officer. If so, an intelligent and astute member of the Assembly who wants to harm an officer need only put a question with the apparent purpose of helping him. Sir, the cunningness of man more often eludes the clutches of law.

PRESIDENT : The cunningness of fellow-men also eludes law.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : A sort of intellectual rivalry is set up in finding out new methods of putting down corruption and in devising new means of eluding law. That is why I said that the only remedy I could think of is a very rigorous, merciless, if necessary, even cruel action on the part of the Head of the Administration in putting down corruption. If once the Government servants become convinced that the slightest attempt at bribery or corruption of any sort will be met with merciless treatment from the hand of the Head of the Administration, I believe, Sir, there will certainly be a healthy change in the morale of the Public Service. Now, the belief, Sir, is that the delinquents among Government servants can somehow escape punishment. Sometimes these mistakes and corruptions have been brought to the notice of the authorities and in some cases action may have been taken. But the generality of corruption continues and it escapes notice. Sir, I say this to the Head of the Administration. It was only just yesterday that we had discussions on the Excise Department. We know that for the last several years we had some of the most honest officers of the State as Heads of that Department. Mr. C. O. Madhavan, the present Chief Secretary and Mr. Unnithan these are some of the officers who are above suspicion. But the subordinates have not improved. Therefore it is that when the question of corruption comes up for discussion in this House, I do not ordinarily wish to talk. Sir, you have asked our co-operation in putting down corruption. And, I believe that members on this side of the House will take that appeal in the spirit with which it was given. Instead of making vague allegations in the House it is for us to make an earnest and sincere attempt to detect corruption and to bring it to the notice of Government facing every necessary consequence, however serious it may be. The Dewan has promised that no action will be taken against those who make the charges. But I go a step further. If a non-official should have the moral courage to face the Assembly and attack officers for being corrupt, they should also have the moral courage to stand the consequences of that attack. On one side I make this appeal to you, Sir. Your administration has been marked by various acts of outstanding benefit to the country. But if you succeed in putting down corruption in the State and in creating an atmosphere of honesty among officers, if you will be able to reduce corruption to the lowest minimum possible infusing in the Public Service the spirit of honest and sincere service to the country and its people, it would be the greatest undying contribution to the State. On the other side, I appeal to the non-officials that they should also co-operate sincerely and honestly with the Government and try to bring forward instances to the notice of the Head of the Administration.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, I support the motion. In supporting it, I should like to begin from where the honourable the Inspector-General of Police has ended his Administration Report for 1114. Mr. Karim has ended his report like this:

> "Let me ask those critics who pick holes in the actions of the Police in the matter of their maintenance of peace and order and suppression of disturbances and crime to ponder over the following wise words of Manu in Dandaniti:
> Dread of the rod alone restrains the bad,
> Controls the good and makes a nation happy.
> The King must therefore punish fearlessly,
> Else would the strong oppress the weak".

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether it is not an incorrect rendering of the Sanskrit verse?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: It might be. The Dhannu meant in the original is ധർമ്മം not rod. Anyhow, it depicts the typical police philosophy and police mentality behind it. But I should ask the Inspector-General of Police to apply this philosophy more in the matter of putting down corruption prevailing among his subordinates. Most of the subordinates of the Department are corrupt. But in all fairness I should assert with relief that the present Inspector-General of Police is not corrupt. But, Sir, that is not complete. The fact that he is not.....

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Is it the opinion of the honourable member that a statement to the effect that an officer is not corrupt is a compliment to the country?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: I only brought the fact that he is not corrupt to the notice of the House to draw a contrast to his subordinates in that matter. I am drawing a comparison between the Head of the Department and his subordinates. For this, a reference to the Administration Report of the Department is necessary. Firstly, I shall pass on to the leniency shown by him to his delinquent subordinates. On page 6 of the Administration Report of the Department it is said as follows:—

> "The percentage of punishments cancelled and modified was 24·3 as against 22·2 in the previous year and the percentage of punishments enhanced and upheld was 75·6 as against 77·7 in the previous year."

Sir, my point is that this leniency shown towards the subordinates has affected the work as also their moral. It has also tended to increase the corruption already in existence in the department.

A perusal of page 13 of the Administration Report will show that crimes under the head "Serious offences against persons and property" are on the increase. There were 1665 cases in 1114 as against 1579 cases in 1113 and thus there was an increase of 86 cases which works out to 5 per cent. On page 14, I find that in Trivandrum the number of murder cases was 26 in 1112 : 30 in 1113 and 39 in 1114. In Quilon, the figures were 32 in 1112 ; 32 in 1113 and 37 in 1114. In Kottayam, the figures were 37 , 31 and 38 in 1112, 1113 and 1114 respectively. So also, the number of cases of house-breaking and theft

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kannanthodath Janardhanan Nair]

shows an increase in 1114 from the previous years' record. In the year 1112 the number in Trivandrum was 96; in 1113 it was 109 and in 1114 it rose to 118. Similarly, the figures for the three years were 103, 99 and 113 respectively for the District of Quilon. In Kottayam the three figures were 156, 134 and 129.

I think these references to the Administration Report will amply justify my position that there has been too much leniency and what is necessary is that the Inspector-General should show more efforts to exercise proper control over his evading subordinates.

Sir, the C. I. D. is one of the most important sections under the Inspector-General of Police. Since the last days of the political unrest in this country and since the advent of the war, this department has assumed much importance. Sir, under the pretext of the war and political unrest the C. I. D. has found it convenient and it has become the common practice to pick anybody placarding him either as a political agitator or as the so-called fifth columnist and have him punished. The only reason for that may be sometimes that he is not in the good books of the C. I. D. I do not accuse the C. I. D. staff as they are. Some of them may be doing good work. Some of the members, especially people in the upper rank of the service, may be honest. But most of the officers have to depend upon the reports of the C. I. D. constables for their actions which take shape on the basis of reports so received. Under the Defence of India Act, depending upon these reports by the C. I. D. constables, they issue orders for the detention of the persons concerned. When they are arrested and detained in accordance with the Defence of India Act, they cannot get an opportunity to convince the authorities that they are not in any way attached to any fifth column or any political movement. As such I apprehend that public respectability and tranquillity will not be safe if it is so absolutely left to be ruled by the nine rupee constable. So much about the C. I. D.

Now, Sir, I come to the lock-ups. My honourable friend Mr. Narayanan has explained clearly his experience of the lock-ups and mentiond how when the people are taken to the lock-up generally they get a thrust or a kick from one or two policemen present there. I think that this is quite in conformity with the principles laid down towards the close of the Police Administration Report. The Inspector-General too seems to approve such actions.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Is it the honourable member's opinion that those persons shou d be given chocolates and lozenges?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: That is certainly a matter of opinion based on conviction and sentiments. I do not think that it is necessary at all to beat them indiscriminately.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member will proceed.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: As regards lock-ups, most of them are dirty and small. During 1114, during the days of the political trouble, I know instances of very many cases where when the lock-ups were croweded the people had to sleep by turns or while standing.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Now, I come to the Special Police. The Special Police was created at a time, probably, when they were required Most of the people attached to the Special Police were somehow or other chosen from the K. Ds. and criminals and I have no doub to express my view that most of them do not deserve to serve under any Government in any capacity. At present, they are put to so many uses by the Inspectors. Some are used as menials, some for purposes of cultivating their superior officers' lands, some for collection of bribes and so on. In this respect, I may point one of the ways in which they are made use of by an officer. That is a matter which I know personally. The Inspector of Chengannur station has somehow or other got some lands from the Edappally Swaroopam, Thrikkunnapuzha. I know, as a matter of fact, that the Special Police attached to the Chengannur Police Station are being made use of for the purpose of cultivating this land and in collecting cocoanut seedlings for him. I do not say that all of them are so used, but I have seen at least half a dozen of them in his land.

PRESIDENT: Did the honourable member bring that to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police or to the Head of the Administration?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: I am doing it now. So much about the Special Police.

Now, a word about the Village Vigilance Committees. At present, these Committees form only the tentacles of the octopus Inspectors to get a firm grip over the people of the various villages of the State. These Vigilance Committees were established in Travancore following the ideals of British India. An Inspector in British India has to look after so many villages and the extent of his jurisdiction is far wider than what it is in Travancore. So, these Committees might have found some use to exist and might have done very good work there. But that alone is not sufficient for us to say that they are doing good work here. In spite of all the efforts of the Inspector-General, he has been able to show in the Administration Report that only fifteen to twenty members out of the three thousand and odd members in the various Committees were useful to the Police Department in the matter of prevention and detection of crimes. As such I do not think that in the very nature of things these committees will be of any use to us. The very nature of the constitution of these Committees enables them only to serve as shadows for Police Inspectors in all their endeavours. The sooner they are abolished the better. With these few words, I support the motion.

PRESIDENT: I want to say just one word. The honourable member who spoke last referred to the Defence of India Act being applied to the people by the Government based on the reports from the C. I. D. It so chances that I have had six years' experience in C. I. D. work and I have known their merits and shortcomings. No doubt, certain officers are apt to give reports which might be according to the taste of, or, considerably palatable to, the Head of the Department. Government are fully aware of those cases also. Now, the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

provisions of the Defence of India Act are taken up and carried to their conclusions after the most careful consideration and not on the basis of one-sided or exclusive reports from any one source. Unless many sources of information concur in the report, action is not taken under the Defence of India Act.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, I am again thankful to the honourable members for the complimentary references made about me and my work.

Coming to certain general charges made by.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Honourable member has only about five minutes. Therefore, he will have to compress his remarks.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, as regards the general charges made by Mr. P. S. Muhamad and Mr. Mathai Chemparathy, I am able to tell them that confidentially, between the honourable members and me, may I know whom they meant. After all, they meant only one officer each and I have taken action in the matter. They know it too and I think it will satisfy them. I may also say that the rod referred to in the Police Administration Report is used with equal force to all wrong doers alike.

I may refer to the charges made by Mr. Janardanan Nair about the C. I. D. It is said that on the pretext of war the C. I. D. are making wrong reports about persons.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, what I said was that reports are made about a person sometimes if he is not in the good books of the C. I. D.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Well, Sir, I am talking with documents and records before me. You say that there are no fifth column activities in the State. Well, here I have got a list and further, literature seized from certain quarters. This has gone up to the higher authorities. Here they are grouped in 4 divisions. Division I contains the list of communists. Division II comprises socialist literature, division III forms the 'proscribed'. The next division gives the list of 'Anti Government literature'. All these emanated from the fifth column activities and subversive movements.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, on a point of order. I wish to point out that documents which will not be placed before the House should not be referred to.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I am prepared to place it before the House.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Government will not allow him to place this before the House.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Well, Sir, perhaps honourable members would like to know that there is a good deal being done against our State with a view to give trouble to our Administration. In fact, these, subversive people are praying "Oh, God, give us this day our daily bread and provocation to the Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar". God declined to answer the prayer and the Dewan refuses to be provoked.

One honourable member, while dealing with the question of corruption said that the C. I. D. is also corrupt.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, may I know the number of persons involved in fifth column activities in South Tra-

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KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, there are quite a large number of them.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Can we have a rough idea of it?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It is rather delicate, but in fact so far as active members are concerned they are at least 200.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: What are the activities they are engaged in?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB RUHRAWARDY: They are engaged in the work of disturbing the peace and order of the country.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know what they have done so far to disturb the peace of the country?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: They have been, by means of their literature and by means of their agents, trying to stir up the people to disturb the order of the country. When the literature and these agents reach the people, they are inclined to hatch plots. Of course, their deliberations did not materialise because before they could do anything the police were behind them.....

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know whether any-one single overt action has been done in Travancore.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Thanks to the police vigilance, it could not materialise.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know whether any action has been taken in Travancore?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Evidently not.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether any action was done by the people?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Of course.

PRESIDENT: The whole discussion is irrelevant and cannot be allowed. The whole question is confidential and action taken with regard to the internees is a matter entirely on the responsibility of Government acting on certain reports. These reports have emanated from the Inspector-General as well as from hundred other quarters. The whole action is confidential and no discussion can be allowed on the floor of the House on that matter.

The motion was put and declared lost.

Motions Nos. 357 to 381.

The following motions were not moved as the time allotted for the demand had expired :—

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

357. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN :
359. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :
360. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
361. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re 1.

MR. K P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :
362. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Rs 5.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
363. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :
364. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :
365. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER :
366. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
367. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,700 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN ;
368. To omit the allotment of Rs. 17,993 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :
369. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 88,574 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :
370. To reduce the allotment of Rs 88,574 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :
371. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,470 for Traffic Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN ;
372. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 57,768 for Constabulary (Head Constables) by Re 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN ;
373. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,37,116 for Constabulary (Constables) by Re 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :
374. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,73,700 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :
375. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,73,700 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR K P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :
376. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,73,700 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
377 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,77,430 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10.

MR. M L. JANARDANA PILLAI :
378. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,77,400 under Demand XIV by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
379. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,77,400 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED ;
380. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,77,400 under Demand XIV by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
381. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,77,400 under Demand XIV by Re. 1.

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